e on a time, while jewels flashed I rose hid fountains softly splashed i all the air was weet and bright is music, mirth, and deft delight, ourtly dame drew, laughing, near neet, greatest of his time. hirped a question in his ear h voice like silver bells in chir ith voice like silver bells in chime;
od Mr. Shakespeare! I would know
a name thy lady bore, in sooth,
thine? Nay, little while ago
was-for still we mark her you'he high-born name. I trow, and yet,
agh I have heard it, I forget."
Then answered he,
With dignity,
Yet blithely—as the hour was gayy Ann Hathaway."

App Hathaway. "And good, sweet sir," the dame pursued,
Toe fair and withsome to be rude,
"Tis whispered here, and whispered there,
By dengthy knights and ladies fair,
That—that—well, that her loyal lord
Doch e'en obey her slightest will,
Now, my good soone, I pledge my word,
Though loving well, doth heed me ill.
How art thou conquered? prithee tell,"
She pleaded with her pretty frown;
"I fain would know what mighty spell
Can bring a haughty husband down "
She ceased, and raised her eager face
To his with laughing, plaintive grase.
Then answered he,
With dignity,
Yet blithely—as the hour was gay—
"Ab, lady, I can only say,
"Ann hath a way."—Harper's Bazar.

THE DEACON'S CONVERSION.

BY H. A. BERTON.

Of the several pillar's of the church at Paw-kin Center, deacon Barker was, by all odds, the strongest. His orthodoxy was the admira-tion of the entire congregation and the terror of all the ministers within easy driving distance of the deacon's native village. He it was who had argued the late pastor out of the Pawkin Center church into that state of disquietude which had carried him through a few days of delirious fever, into the church triumphant; and it was also deacon Barker whose questions at the examination of seekers for ex-pastor's at the examination of seekers for ex-pastor's shoes has cast such consternation into divinity schools far and near that soon it was very hard to find a candidate for ministerial honors at Pawkin Center.

Nor was his faith made manifest by words alone. He the weather what it might the dea-con was always in his pew, both morning and evening, in time to join in the first hymn; and on every Thursday night, at a quarter past seven in winter, and a quarter before eight in summer, the good deacon's cane and shoes could be heard coming solemnly down the alsle, bringing to the prayer meeting the champion of orthodoxy. Nor did the holy air of the prayer meeting, even one single evening, fail to vibrate to the voice of the deacon, as he made, in scriptural language, humble confes-sion and tearful pleadings before the throne, or—still strictly scriptural in expression—he warned and exhorted the impenitent. The conwarned and exhorted the impenitent. The contribution box always received his sixpence as long as specie payment lasted, and the smallest fractional currency note thereafter; and to each of the regular annual offerings to the missionary cause, the Bible cause, and kindred Christian enterprises, the deacon regularly contributed his dollar and his prayers.

The deacon could quote Scripture in a manner which put Biblical professors to the blush, and every principle of his creed so bristled with texts confirmatory, sustentive and aggressive, that doubters were rebuked, and free-thinkers were speedily reduced to speechless humility of rage. But the unregenerate, and

thinkers were speedily reduced to speechless humility of rage. But the unregenerate, and even some who professed righteousness, declared that more findly than to any other scriptural passage, did the good deaconcling to the injunction, "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness." Meekly insisting that he was only a steward of the Lord, he put out his Lord's money that he might receive it again with nearly and so successful had he it again with usury, and so successful had he been, that almost all mortgages held on proper-ty near Pawkin Center, were in the good deacon, and a few were the foreclosure sales in which he was not the seller. The new paster at Pawkin Center, like good

The new pastor at Pawkin Center, like good pastors everywhere, had tortured himself into many a headache over the perplexing question, "How are we to reach the impenitent in our midst." The said impenitent were, with but few exceptions, industrious, honest, respectable, law-abiding people, and the worthy pastor, as fully impregnated with Vankee thrift as with piety, shuddered to think of the waste of souls that was constantly threatening. At length, like many another pastor, he called a meeting of the brethren, to prayerfully consider this of the brethren, to prayerfully consider this momentous question. The deacon came, of course, and so did all the other pillars, and many of them presented their views. Brother Graves thought the final doom of the impenitent should be more forcibly presented; Deacon Struggs had an abiding conviction that it was the man of sin holding dominion in their hearts that kept these people away from the means of the man of sin holding dominion in their hearts that kept these people away from the means of grace; Deacon Ponder mildly suggested that the object might perhaps be attained if those within the fold maintained a more godly walk and conversation, but he was promptly though covertly rebuked by the good Deacon Barker, who reminded the brethren that "it is the Spirit that quickeneth;" brother Flite, who hadn't any money, thought the church ought to build a "workingmen's chapel," but this idea was promptly and vigorously combatted by all men of property in the congregation. By this time the usual closing hour had arrived, and the usual closing hour had arrived, and after a benediction the faithful dispersed, each with the ideas he brought to the meeting. Early next morning, the good deacon Barker, with his mind half full of the state of the un-

with his mind half full of the state of the unconverted, and half of his unfinished cow shed,
took his stick and hobbled about the village in
search of a carpenter to finish the incomplete
structure. There was Moggs, but Moggs had
been busy all the season, and it would be just
like him to want full price for a day's work.
Stubb was idle, but Stubb was slow. Augur—
Augur used liquor, and the deacon had long
ago firmly resolved that not a cent of his
money, if he could help it, should ever go to
the accursed stuff. But there was Hay—he
hadn't seen him at work for a long time—perhadn't seen him at work for a long time-per-haps he would be anxious enough for work to do it cheaply.

The deacon knocked at Hay's door, and Hay

" Come in."

Gene in. George," said the deacon, looking hastily about the room, and delightedly determining, from the patient face of sad-eyed Mrs. Hay, and the scanty furnishing of the yet uncleared breakfast table, that he had been providentially guided to the right spot. "How times with ye?"

" Not very good, deac'n," replied Hay.
" Nothin' much doin' in town?" " Money's awful skeerce," groaped the dea-

con. "Dreadful," responded George, devoutly thanking the Lord that he owed the deacon "Got much to do this winter?" asked the deacon. "Not a d-day's job-not a single day," sor-

"Not a d-day's job—not a single day," sor-rowfully replied Hay.

The deacon's pious ear had been shocked by the young man's imperfectly concealed profan-ity, and for an instant he thought of adminis-tering a rebuke, but the charms of prospective cheap labor lured the good man from the path

of rectitude.

"I'm fixin' my cow-shed—might p'raps give
ye a job on't. 'Spose ye'd do it cheap, seein'
how dull ev'ry thin' is?"

The sad eyes of Mrs. Hay grew bright in an
instant. Her husband's heart jumped up, but
he knew to whom he was talking, so he said, as
calmiy as possible.

instant. Her husband's heart jumped up, but he knew to whom he was talking, so he said, as calmly as possible,

"Three dollars is reg'lar pay."

The deacon immediately straightened up, 9s it to go. "Too much," said he, "I'd better hire a common lab'rer at a dollar'n a half, and bass myself. It's only a cow-shed, ye know."

"Guess, though, ye won't want the nails dray no less p'tickler, will ye, deacon," inquired Hay. "But I tell yer, deacon, what I'll do—I'll throw off fifty cents a day."

"Two dollars ort to be enough, George," reasoned the deacon. "Carpenterin's pooty work, an' takes a sight of headpiece sometimes, but there's no intellec' required to work on a cowshed. Say two dollars, an' come along."

The carpenter thought bitterly of what a little way the usual three dollars went, and of how much would have to be done with what he could get out of the cow-shed, but the idea of losing even that was too horrible to be endured, so he hastily replied.—"Two an' a quarter, an' I'm your man."

"Well," said the deacon; "it's a powerful price to pay for work on a cow-shed, but I s'pose I mus' stan' it. Hurry up; thar's the mill whistle b'owin' seven."

Hay snatched his tools, kissed a couple of

Hay snatched his tools, kissed a couple of thankful tears out of his wife's eyes, and was soon busy on the cow-shed, with the deacon looking on.

looking on.

"George," said the deacon, suddenly, causing the carpenter to stop his hammer in mid-air, "think it ever agin, an' say two dollars."

Hay gave the good deacon a withering glance, and for a few minutes the force of suppressed profanity caused his hammer to bang with unusual vigor, while the owner of the cow-shed rubbed his hands in cestacy at the industry of his employe.

usual vigor, while the owner of the cow-shed rubbed his hands in ecstacy at the industry of his employe.

The air was bracing and the winter sun shone brilliantly, the deacon's breakfast was digested fairly, and his mindhad not yet freed itself from the induences of the Sabbath. Besides he had secured a good workman at a low price, and all these induences combined to put the deacon in pleasant frame of mind. He rambled through his mind for a text which would plously express his condition, and texts brought back Sunday, and Sunday reminded him of the meeting of the might before. And here was one of those very men before him—a good man in many respects, though he was higher-priced than he should be. How was the cause of the Master to be prosperous if his serval, made no effort? Then there came to the deacon's mind, the passage "He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." What particular sins of his own needed hiding, the deacon did not find it convenient to remember just then, but he meekly admitted to himself and the Lord, that he had them in a general way. Then, with that directness and grace which were characteristic of him, the deacon selemnly said:

"George, what is to be the sinner's doom?"

"I dunne," replied George, his wrath still

"George, what is to be the sinner's doom?"
"I dunne," replied George, his wrath still

wa'm, "'pears to me yo i've left that bizness till pretty late in life, deacon?"

Don't trife with sacred subjects, Gearge," said the deacon, still very solemn, and with a suspicion of annoyance in his voice. "The wicked shall be cast into hell, with—"

"They can't kerry their cow sheds with 'em neith'r," interrupted George, consolingly.

"Come, George," said the good deacon, in an appelling tone, "remember the aposite says, 'Suffag the word of exhortation."

"Neuse me, deacon, but one suffering at a time; I ain't through suffering at being beaten down yet. How about deacons not being 'given to filthy lucre'"

The good deacon was pained, and he was almost out of patience with the apostle for writing things which came so handy to lips of the unregenerate. He commenced an industrious search for a text which should completely annihilate the implous carpenter, when that individual interrupted him with—

"Out with it deac'n—ye hed] a meetin' last

"Out with it deac'n—ye hed a meetin' last night, to see what was to be done with the impenitent. I was there—that is, I sot on a stool jest outside the door, an' I heard all 'twas said. Ye didn't agree on nothing'—meb be ye've fixed it up since. Anyhow, ye've sot me down for one of the impenitent, an' yer going for m'. We'll—"

Go on nailin," interrupted the economical

"Go on nailin," interrupted the economical deacon, a little testily; "the noise don't disturb me; I can hear ye."

"Well, what way am I so much wickeder'n you be—you an' tother folk's at the meetin'-house?" saked Hay.

"George, I never saw ye in God's house in my life," replied the deacon.

"Well, s'pose ye hev'nt—is God so small he can't be nowhere's 'xcept in your little meetin'-louse?" How 'bout his seeing folks in their closets."

"George," said the deacon, "ef ye'er a pray-in' man, why don't ye line yourself unto the L rd's people." Cos the 'Lord's people,' as you call

'em, don't want me. S'pose I was to come to the meetin'-house in these clothes—the only ones I've got—d'ye s'pose any of the Lord's peo-ple'd open a pew-door for me? An's pose my w fe an' children, dressed no better'n I be, but

w fc an' children, dressed no better'n I be, but as good's I can afford, was with me, how d'ye s'pose I'd feel."

"Pride goeth before a fall, an' a haughty sperit before"—groaned the deacon, when the carpenter again interrupted.

"I'd feel as if the people of God was a gang of insultin' hypocrits, an' ez ef I didn't ever want to see 'em again. Ef there's anythin' wrong about a man's feelin' so about himself and them God give him, God's to blame for it himself; but seein' it's the same feelin' that makes folks keep 'em straight in all other matters, I'll keep on thinkin' it's right."

makes folks keep 'em straight in all other matters, I'll keep on thinkin' it's right."

"But the privileges of the Gospel, George,"
remonstrated the deacon.

"Don't you s'pose I know what they're
wuth?" continued the carpenter. "Havn't I
hung round in front of the meeting-house, summer nights, when the windows were open, jest
to listen to the singin' and what else I could
hear?" Hezn't my wife ben with me there
many a time, and havn't both of us prayed and
groaned an' cried in our hearts, not only 'cos
we couldn't join in it ourselves, but 'cos we
couldn't send the children either, without their
learning' to hate religion 'fore they fairly we couldn't join in it ourselves, but 'cos we couldn't send the children either, without their learning' to hate religion 'fore they fairly know'd what 'twas'! Havn't I sneaked into the vestibule winter nights and sot jest where I did last night, an' heard what I'd liked my wife and children to hear, an' prayed for the time to come when the self app'inted elect shouldn't offend the little ones.' An' after sittin' there last night, an' comin' home an tellin' my wife how folks was concerned about us an' our rejoicin' together in the hope that some day our children should hev the chance we're shut out of now, who should come along this morn'n' but one of those same holy people an' Jewed me down on pay that the Lord knows is hard enough to live on.'

The deacon had a heart, and he knew the nature of self-respect as well as men generally. His mind ran entirely outside of texts for a few minutes, and then, with a sigh for the probable expense, he remarked:

"Reckon Flite's notion was right, after all—ther ort to be a workin' man's chapel."

"Ort:" responded Hay; "Who d'ye s'pose would go to it? Nobody! Ye can rent us second class houses, an' sell us second hand clothin', and the cheapest cuts o' meat, but when it comes to cheap religion—nobody knows its value better'n we do. We don't want ter go inter yer parlors on carpets and furniture we don't know how to use, an' we don't expect to

inter yer parlors on carpets and furniture we don't know how to use, an' we dont expect to be asked into society where our talk an' man-ners might make some better eddicated people But when it comes to religion-God knows nobody needs and deserves the very best article more'n we do."

The deacon was a responsible man, and being old, was trying to look fairly at matters upon which he expected soon to be thoroughly ex-amined. The indignant protest of the carpenter had, he teared, a great deal of reason, and yet—God's people deserve to hold their position, if as usual, the argument ended where it began. So he asked, rather triumphantly:

"What is to be done, then?"
"Reform God's people themselves," replied
the carpenter, to the horror of the pious old
man. "When the right hand of fellowship is
reached out to the Front, instead of stuck behind reached out to the front, instead of stuck behind the back, when a poor man comes along, there will be pleaty that'll be glad to take it. Reform your own people, deacon. 'For yer pick out of our eyes the moles we'll be glad to get rid of, ye can get a fine lot of heavy lumber out of your own."

Soldiers of the cross, no more than any other soldiers, should stand still and be peppered when unable to reply; at least so thought the deacon, and he prudently withdrew.

Reform God's people themselves? The deacon was too old a boy to tell tales out of school, but he knew well enough there was room for re-

Reform God's people themselves? The deacon was too old a boy to tell tales out of school, but he knew well enough there was room for reform. Of course there was—weren't we all sinners?—when we would do good wasn't evil ever present with us?—what business had other sinners to complain, when they weren't at least, any better? Besides, suppose we were to try to reform the ways of brother Grave and deacon Stuggs and others he had in his mind, would they rest until they had attempted to reform him? And who was to know just what quantity and quality of reform was necessary? "Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines." The matter was too great for his comprehension, as he obeyed the injunction, "Commit thy way into the Lord."

But the Lord relegated the entire matter to the deacon. Hay did a full day's work, the deacon made a neat little sum by recovering on an old judgment he had bought for a mere song, and the deacon's red cow made an addition to the family in the calf pen; yet the deacon was far from comfortable. The idea that certain people must stay away from God's house until God's people were reformed, seemed terrible. If they would be proud—and yet, people who would stand outside the meeting house and listen, and pray and weep because their children were as badly off as they, could scarcely be proud. He knew there couldn't be many such, else this out-of-door congregation would be

else this out-of-door congregation would be noticed—there certainly wasn't a full congregation of modest mechanics in the vestibule of which Hay spoke, and yet, who could tell how many more were anxious and troubled on the subject of their eternal welfare?

What a pity it was that those workingmen who wished to requir the sametrary could not

What a pity it was that those workingmen who wished to repair the sanctuary, could not have steady work and full pay. If he had only known all this early in the morning, he did not known but he might have hired him at three dollars, though, really, was a man to blame for doing his best in the labor market? "Ye cannot serve God and mammon!" Gracious! he could almost declare he heard the excited carpenter's voice delivering that text. What had brought that text into his head just now—he had never thought of it before.

not serve God and mammon!" Gracious! he could almost declare he heard the excited carpenter's voice delivering that text. What had brought that text into his head just now—he had never thought of it before.

The deacon rolled and tossed on his bed, and the subject of his conversation with the carpenter! tormented him so he could not sleep. Of one thing he was certain, and that was that the reform of the church at Pawkin Centre was not to be relied on in an extremity, and was not to be relied on in an extremity, and was not hungering and thirsting after righteousness an extreme case?—had he ever really known many such? If Hay only had means, the problem would afford its own solution. The good deacon solemnly declared to himself that if Hay could give good security he (the deacon) would try to lend him money.

But even this (to the deacon) extraordinary concession was unproductive of sleep. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." There he could hear the indignant carpenter again. What an unsatisfactory passage that was, to be sure! If it could only read the other way—it didn't seem a bit business like the way it stood. And yet as the deacon questioned himself there in the dark, he was forced to admit that he had a very small balance—even of loans—to his credit in the hands of the Lord except in his usual business manner—as small a loan as would be accepted on as extensive collaterals as he could exact. Oh, why did people ever foresake the simple raiment of their fore-fathers, and robe themselves in garments grievous in price, and stumbling blocks in the paths of their fellow men?

But sleep failed to follow even this plous reflection. "Suppose, only suppose that ac were to give—lend, that is—Hay money enough to dress his family fit for church—think what a terrible lot of money it would take! A common neat suit for a man would cost at least thirty dollars, an overcoat nearly twice as much a suit, cloak and other necessities for his wife would amount to as much more, and the children—oh, the thing doct ha

practical, hailed the good man, and informed him that he was in time for a good steak; but the deacon shook his head in agony and pressed on. He neared the carpenter's house, stopped, tottered, and looked over his shoulder as if intending to run; at length he made his way behind the house, where Hay was chopping firewoo!. The carpenter saw him and turned pale—he feared the deacon had found cheaper labor and had come to give him warning.

"George," said the deacon, "I've been doing a heap of thinkin' bout what we taiked of yesterday. I've come to say that if you like I'll he dyou three hundred dollars for as long as you've a mind to, without note, security, or interest, you to spend ez much of it ez ye need to dress ye an' yer hull fam'ly in Sunday clothes and to put the balance in the Savin's Bank, at interest, to go on doing the same when necessary. An' all of ye go to church when ye fee I so disposed. An' ef nobody else's pew door opens, yer always welcome to mine. And may the Lord'—the deacon finished the sentence to himself—"have mercy on my soul." Then he said aloud:

"That's all." said aloud : "That's all."

"That's all."

The carpenter at the beginning of the deacon's speech had dropped his axe, to the imminent danger of one of his feet. As the deacon continued, the carpenter dropped his head to one s de, raised his eyebrow inquiringly, and awaited the conditions. But when the deacon said "That's all," George Hay seized the deacon's hard old hand, gave it a grasp which brought agonizing tears to its venerable owner, and exclaimed:

"Deacon, God's people are reformin'!"

and exclaimed:

"Deacon, God's people are reformin'!"

The deacon staggered a little—he had not thought of it in that light before.

"Deacon, that money'll do more good than all the prayin' ye ever did. 'Xcuse me—I must tell Mary," and the carpenter dashed into the house. Had Mrs. Hay respected the dramatic proprieties, she would have made the deacon a neat speech; but the truth is, she regarded him from behind the window-blind, and wiped her eves with the corner of her apron, seeing which. eyes with the corner of her apron, seeing which, the deacon abruptly started for home, making less use of his cane than he had done in any day for years.
It is grievous to relate, but the truth is mighty-

that within a fortnight the good deacon repent.
ed of his generous action at least fifty times
He would die in the poor house if he were so
extravagant again. Three hundred dollars was
more than a cow-shed—lumber, shingles, nails, labor and all—would cost. Suppose Hay should take the money and go west. Suppose he should take to drinking, and spend it all for liquor? One suspicion after another tortured the poor One suspicion after another tortured the poor man until he grew thin and nervous. But, on the second Sunday, having satisfied himself that Hay was in town, sober, the day before, that he had been to the city and brought back bundles, and that he (the deacon) had seldom been in the street without meeting one of Hay's children with a paper of hooks and eyes, or a spool of thread, the deacon stationed himself in one of his own front windows, and brought his spectacles to bear on Hay's door, a little distance off. The first bell had rung, apparently hours before, yet no one appeared—could it be that he had basely sneaked to the city, and pawned everything? No—the door opened—there they came. It couldn't be—yes, it was—well he never thought Hay and his wife were so fine a looking couple. They came nearer, and the deacon forgetting his cane, hobbled hurriedly to church, entered his pew, and left the door wide open. He waited long, it seemed to him, but they did not come. He looked around impatiently, there, oh, joy and looked around impatiently, there, oh, joy and wonder! the President of the Pawkin Savings' Institution had invited the whole family into

his pew! Just then the congregation rose to sing the hymn commencing. "From all that dwell below the skies Let the Creator's praise arise." and the deacon in his excitement, distanced the choir, and the organ, and the congregation, and brought the entire musical service to a standatili.

The deacon had intended to watch closely for Hay's conversion, but something wonderful pre-vented—it was reported everywhere that the deacon himself had been converted, and all who now saw the deacon fully believed the report. now saw the deacon fully believed the report. He was even heard to say that, as there seemed to be some doubt as to whether faith and works was the saving virtue, he intended thereafter to practice both. He no longer mentioned the poorhouse as his prospective dwelling, but is heard to say that in his Father's house are many mansions, and that he is laying up his treasure in heaven as fast as possible, and hopes he may set it all on the way there before his treasure in heaven as fast as possible, and hopes he may get it all on the way there, before his heart is called for. At the post-office, the tin-shop, and the rum-shop, the deacon's conversion is constantly discussed, and the men of all degrees now expressed a belief in the mighty power of the Spirit from on high. Other monied men have been smitten and changed, and the pastor of the Pawkin Centre church deliv thank the Lord for such a series of the contract daily thanks the Lord for such a revival as he

▲ Danbury Man Supplies Amusement for the Home Circle.

We recently published an item to the effect that amusement for the home circle could be ob-tained by setting up a stick in a basin of water, and placing a spider on top of the stick. The amusment consists in watching the spider throw anusment consists in watching the spider throw a strand of web to the edge of the basin, and by it crawl to the shore. It is a pretty experiment, we have been told. Mr. Forceps tried it Sunday afternoon. He made the arrangements com-plete. Then he caught a spider, a big fellow, and put it on top of the stick. He did it for the amusement of the whole family, but they havwe have essential. Potespatied it shinly afternoon. He made the arrangements complete. Then he caught a spider, a big fellow, and put it on top of the stick. He did it for the amusement of the whole family, but they having neglected to answer his calls, the thing was fixed without their presence, and he was in quite a flurry of excit ment getting them together. His wife was up stars trying to think where she had put the pillow cases for the front badroom, and was not exactly in the humor of spider watching, but he tried a little vigorous language, and she came down. Then he hunted up his daughter Julia, who was at the gate with a young gentleman. He brought them in, looking anxiously at the spider who had not yet moved, thank heaven, and commenting in a surprised manner at the singular lack of appreciation on the part of his family. Then he plunged into a back room where his soz., Adolphus, was making a sloop, and called him. But Adolphus didn't care to see a spider, and the impatient and sorely tired parent was obliged to take him by the collar and jerk him into the dining-room, and cuff him on the head two or three times, before the young man felt a yearning to look into the intricacles of the experiment. Having got them all together, Mr. Forceps got down on his knees, feeling the full weight of his responsibility in the matter, and eyed the spider with painful intensity. A half hour passed, still the spider did not move. Mrs. Forceps was suddenly struck with an idea. "There!" she exclaimed—Forceps looked up eagerly—"I'll bet those pillow-cases are in the chest in the back bed-room," she added. Mr. Forceps grated his teeth, and turned again to the spider. "I'll bet he's asleep," volunteered Adolphus. Mr. Forceps intimated that he would split anyone open who took the wager, and silence was again restored. Still the spider did not stir. It is likely it had not seen the item in the papers, and didn't know what was expected of it. Mr. Forceps grew more nervous and impatient every moment. The longer the spider del

all her efforts.—Danbury News.

A St. Paul Cow Gors Into a Dwelling, Makes Her Way Up Stairs, and Thes Grows Belligherent.—A ludicrous performance occurred on 4th street yesterday afternoon—the scene being laid near the Metropolitan Hotel, and the principal figure being a cow of mild aspect, but not remarkably handsome. The front door hadbeen left open, and the lady of the house hearing a tremendous clatter of hoofs on the stairway leading to the upper story of her domicile, started hurriedly to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon. She arrived in time to see a cow's tail swinging aloft at the head of the stairs, and soon the animal had found her way into a small closet in the vicinity, and at once became profoundly interested in a sack of meal, or some other pleasant object stored therein. The lady, failing to appreciate the transformation of her tidy apartment into a common stable, at once inaugurated battle against the trespasser, and by the use of signs, movements, and pass-words, which only a lady can recall on such an occasion, undertook to eject the cow from the premises. Bossy failed to see the signs and did not seem to care a cob about the lady's wishes. The lady shook her apron at the cow and reached out her hand carefully for a more effective weapon of warfare. The cow comprehended the situation at last, and her head was lowered, her tail was fung high in the air, and her back was curved majestically. The lady concluded the air in her stairway was not conducive to health, and rushed out doors calling for help. It came in a short time, and the cow was eventually ejected, but not until after some threatening demonstrations had been made on the levies or reinforcements operating against her within the fortress.—St. Paul Press.

treated to see Naple s—and die.

37 The establishment of an international tribunal for the purpose of investigating collisions between vessels on the high seas, has been proposed to the French assembly.

Ann Shay, a respectable woman, employed at North Hoosick, Mass., was robbed, outraged and murdered on Monday night, near the Vermont state line. The supposed murderer has been arrested.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

WOOLENS AND SILES.

Black woolen stuffs are excepted from the general reduction of prices, as they are staple goods, do not go out of fashion, are universally worn, and consequently may be kept until another season without much loss. This is not true, however, of black silks. Some establishments announce a reduction of 75 cents a yard on silks worth over \$2 a yard, and, indeed, all silk goods are lower-priced than at any time since the war. Black silks with the large Ottoman reps once thought so desirable show great reduction, costing only \$3.50 or \$4 a yard, instead of \$5 or \$7, as they formerly did. The medium grain, which is now more fashionable, is sold in excellent qualities for costumes at \$2.50 or \$3. This has fine lustre, and the faintest tinge of blue is over the black, which makes it especially handsome for associating with blueblack Lyons velvet. Colored silks in the dark shades used for skirts and trimmings of camel'shair and cashmere costumes are sold for \$2 a yard; these are not the heavily repped silks once chosen for suits, but are of the light quality and fine lustre now thought good enough, and indeed preferred for this powers. WOOLBNS AND SILES.

in vogue.—Harper's Bazar.

serve the owner from temptation.

sentatives, are not now openly practised if practised at all, by any of them. About forty Congressmen keep house, and are benefited by the social influences of home, while the others

board at hotels or boarding-houses, where agreeable circles are formed. Eighteen Sena-tors and twenty-four Representives have also here with them daughters who go into society; others are accompanied by female relatives or

others are accompanied by female relatives or friends, and thirty have with them obliden too young to go out. So the successors of men who used to pass their evenings at a faro bank or poker table, escort their daughters to balls, or remain at home and frolic with their children.

How to Cook a BEEPSTEAR .- A beefsteak is

All this is a decided change for the better.

Congressmen.

THEIR "MESSES" PIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS

yard; these are not the heavily repped silks once chosen for suits, but are of the light quality and fine lustre now thought good enough, and, indeed, preferred, for this purpose. A smaller quantity is also bought of these, as two narrow side pleatings around the skirt has become the most acceptable trimming. Striped silks cost from 75 cents upward.

The opportunity to get bargains is not confined to the necessary materials of ordinary dress, but extends to the region of velvets and garniture. Velvets with deep thick pile and of good blue-black color are sold for \$9 or \$10 a yard in the convenient three-quarter width preferred for cutting Dolmans. English jackets, and polonaises; lighter qualities, for basques, sleeveless jackets, flounces, and for skirts of suits, cost from \$6 to \$8. The narrow velvets for bonnets cost \$3.50 or \$4 a yard; these are also used for bias bands, piping, revers, and other dress trimmings. The garniture for velvet cloaks is also cheaper than formerly, as very handsome passementeric ornaments, consisting of jet sprinkled stars with pendent tassels, may be bought for \$1 each, while those with very little jet are 50 cents. Simple openworked galloons are sold for 50 or 75 cents a yard, but those so covered with jet beads as to appear to be solid jet are far more expensive. There is an attempt to introduce larger jet beads, but these are coarse-looking, and so heavy that they tear or cut the material with which they are worn. The silk fringe, with strands of jet beads twisted and pendant at intervals among the silk threads, is considered very stylish, and is much used for trimming the tervals among the silk threads, is considered very stylish, and is much used for trimming the long over-skirts of black silk dresses.

WRAPPERS AND HOUSE DRESSES.

Ladies on economical thoughts intent make wrappers and house dresses of the repped materials which are now out of style for street wrappers and house dresses of the repped materials which are now out of style for street suits. For instance, there are French and Irish poplins of good quality, though not Pim's best, for \$1 a yard, in very good dark shades and in all warm bright hues. When trimmed with bias velvet bands or cords, these make elegant Watteau wrappers or simple house dresses, with basque and square overskirts. Epingeline worth \$1.25 a yard is now sold for 95 cents, and is very suitable for afternoon dresses that are not subjected to hard usage. For useful morning wrappers for home breakfast tables and for service while performing household daties there are empress cloths in admirable cloth colors as low as 37.5 cents a yard. The pressed opera dancels so excellent for dressing-gowns and invalids' robes cost now trom 50 to 65 cents. There is a sudden captice among stylish young misses for wearing costumes of gay Scotch plaids. Several of these have lately been imported for the school-girls of wealthy families, who are seen on the promenade arrayed in the bright Stuart or Victoria plaid made up of every color of the rainbow, or else the dark blue and green plaid so popular three years since. The costume is a shortskirt, with two narrow kilt pleatings, and a tight long single-breasted redingote, trimmed with woolen ball fringe in which all the colors of the plaid enter. A blue and black plaid redingote with silver buttons and clasps is worn stylishly over a black silk skirt.

The latest Parisian fancy is to trim black STEEL BEADS.

The latest Paristan fancy is to trim black cashmere wraps with gray crocheted passementerie in which glistening cut steel beads are introduced. A Doiman of black cashmere has a border of this kind with gray and black tassel fringe, and a black cashmere polonaise has the large side-pockets covered with this passementerie, while there are horizontal rows a la militaire across the fronts. The mixture of black and gray is also seen on sacques of cashmere braided all over with black soutache, sprinkled with steel beads, and edged with a band of the with steel beads, and edged with a band of the gray fur of the silver-fox, or else of chinchills.

CONFIRMED PASSIONS.

The simple styles described early in the season have met with general approval, and new costumes are distinguished from those of last year by their absence of elaborate ornament. overskirts of costumes are longer and more simply shaped than ever. Some stylish overskirts have the three front breadths fitted as plainly as the skirt beneath them, and reach within a fourth of a yard of the foot; the back breadths are then tied backward, draped in a pour near the top, and hang almost to the edge of the demi-train; the fullness behind is sewed to the belt in two large bay releast that hang of the demi-train; the failness behind is sewed to the belt in two large box-pleats that hang fially instead of making a bourfant tournure. Fringe of silk and jet for silk dresses, and of woolen balls for camel'-hair and cashmere over-skirts, is more stylish than ruffles. A piped bias band, or else a narrow side pleating, is much used. Young ladies who have enough redigotes in their wardrobes have new woolen over-dresses made with tight basques and the long overskirts just des ribed; these are so simply shaped, cling made with tight basques and the long overskirts just des ribed; these are so simply shaped, cling so closely, and are so devoid of trimming, that they are called "habits," and do resemble riding habits in appearance. An imported suit of this kind is in two colors of camel's-hair—dark gray and indigo blue. The gray skirt is bordered with two rows of narrow pleating, each four inches deep; these are pressed flatly half their depth, while the full lower edge is as loose as a ruffle. The long plain blue overskirt simply hemmed has three smooth clinging front breadths, while the full back breadths are draped yet flat. The basque is without postilion pleats, and hangs in two square tabs behind. A standing English collar is around the neck, while folds and pleating edge the wrists of the tight sleeves. The hat worn with this costume is of indigo blue felt, turned down close to the ear on the left side, and turned up high on the right, trimmed with blue silk folds, and a curling ostrich plume in its natural gray and a curling ostrich plume in its natural gray

NEW YEAR'S EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES.

Dresses for the opera, evening parties and the approaching New Year's receptions do not partake of the simplicity advocated for street costumes. White Chambery gauze and grenadine over dresses are the favorites of the winter, instead of the muslin ones so long worn. These gauzes have satin stripes over an inch wide, either white or in delicate blue or rose, and the silk skirt beneath them must match this stripe in color, and is trimmed with pleated flounces of the guaze arranged so that a stripe comes in each pleat. Pretty dresses for bride-maids are of white silk, with white stripes in the gauze basque, over-skirt, and pleatings, with wide flat sashes and garlands of crimson roses. Blue is the most prevalent color for evening dresses, NEW YEAR'S EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES. of white silk, with white stripes in the gauze basque, over-skirt, and pleatings, with wide flat sashes and garlands of crimson roses. Blue is the most prevalent color for evening dresses, and is especially preity under a blue and white striped gauze over dress, with the pleatings on the skirt showing the blue stripes. With such a dress garlands of roses of various shades, from palest pink to deep crimson, are very effective. Stripes are also seen in other materials, such as silk and velvet. A French costume worn at an afternoon wedding has a polonaise of alternate stripes of white silk and black velvet, with a white silk skirt and striped pleatings; the bonnet for this dress is a fancitul Normandy crown of black velvet, with white and black plume and feather ruches. The princesse dresses described a year ago, when Worth revived them, are worn by matrons and elderly ladies for fall-dress occasions. A dress prepared for receiving New Year's calls is of plum blue silk, made with waist and skirt in one, in the princesse style, simply floonneed around the demi-train and up the sides to the belt, while the plain front is merely ornamented with a row of steel buttons cut like diamonds, and very expensive. The back of the skirt has a puff at the top and a flat sash. Satin is being used again in Paris for trimming evening dresses, and is especially pretty when used with tulle or tarlatan. Young ladies wear tulle skirts covered to the belt with puffs and pleatings. The over-skirt is then made of two long square breadths of satin open in front, hanging smoothly on the sides, and drawn backward, in the fashion of the demipolonaise. The waist is a basque of satin with tulle sleeves made of puffs around the arm. French dresses of latest importation have the basque and over-skirt trimmed with rows of hanging loops, like those on the beautiful bridal dress worn by Nilsson as Valentina in the opera or "The Hinguenots." The rolled cap above the sleeves and the double pointed ruff of the Cavalier costume are also worn. Rose-bud

\$40,000 Worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING AT PANIC PRICES. L. ROSENBERG'S. other, instead of providing mixed boquets with a dozen conflicting odors.

ARISTIES.

The prettiest warm bonnets for little girls are close cottage bonnets of white cony fur, trimmed with pink or blue ribbon, and sold for \$1 or \$4.50. They cover the ears and the back of the head, and are far more comfortable-looking than Normandy caps. Gray cony bonnets are also shown, but are not so child like as those of pure white. Elaborate bonnets of black velvet are also made in the cottage shape for these "little women," and are trimmed with Valenciennes lace, ribbon, rose-buds, and ostrich tips. They cost from \$9 to \$12.

Ribbons are exceedingly cheap this season. Fancy stores fill their windows attractively with boxes of gros grain ribbon of every color and shade, two or three inches wide, at 25 cents a yard. ONLY 26. H. H. HEMPLEE, Optician, Pennsylvania avenue, near 4% street. m93-tr

NO HUMBUG.—L. RIOR will per a fair cash price for any kind of Ladies', Sents' and Children's EECOHD-HARD CLOTHING, BOOTS, BHOES, &c., 623 7th et., between F and G, south Hote by mail promptly attended to.

PIANOS, &c.

Ladies' walking shoes are made with thick projecting soles like those described for gentlemen, and with low broad heets. The high French heel is entirely out of fashion. Dull unpolished kid is chosen for street shoes, and the favorite shape remains the buttoned boot. Low slippers of black or of white satin are worn on full-dress occasions by ladies instead of the buttoned gaiters formerly worn. The slipper is simply shaped, not covering the instep in the Marie Antoinette fashion, and displaying to advantage the elaborately embroidered and opon-worked clocked stockings that are again in vogue.—Harper's Bazar. PIANOS!

In order to make room for my new stock of Pianos which I am now receiving, I will sell for a short time at greatly reduced prices. I mention in part a celebrated STECK FULL GRAND PIANO, a celebrated STECK FULL GRAND PIANO. magnificent instrument; also, a very bandsomely carved SQUABE GRAND PIANO of the world repowhed make of Wm. Knabe & Co., a beautiful present for the holidays. At the agency of Wm. Knabe & Go.'s and Wm. McCammon's cel-brated Pianos. Planos f. r rent. and old Planos taken in exchange.

REICHENBACH'S

PIANO WAREROOMS,
drc3-tr 423 lith street, above Pa. avenue.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.
These superior instruments, which re-eived the first premium at the World's Fair, and were on account of their excellent improvements selected by the Congressional committee to sadorn the Presidential Mansion, are now used in the best houses and recommended by the first musicians all over the country. The music-loving public are respectfully invited to inspect them, at the Agency, 935 Pennsylvania avenue, np stairs. City bonds taken in payment. Planos exchanged. Planos for rent. Call and see.

CARL BICHTER, Agent.

935 Pennsylvania avenue.

TURING AND REPAIRING, POLISHING

BOBOS, New York Avenue, near 7th street, Agent for the celebrated Patent Planes of DECA ER BBOS., New York, in use by the first pinnists of the continent. Agency for the superior STERLING ORGAN. Planes from different manufacturers, new and used, at least pinces, and for rent. All kinds of MUSICAL IN STRUMENTS, own importation.

Pianes, Organs, Harps, &c., tuned and repaired Used instruments taken in exchange.

MEDICAL, &c.

DR RICORD, 141 West Fayette street, Eaktmore, Md., has devoted thirty years to the treatment of Indiscretions in Youth, Impotency and Venerial Diseases. Cures guaranteed in six days by a local remedy. Correspondence solicited. dec5-21.

DR. HENRY WILSON No. 513 4TH STERET.

Eighteen years' experience in Army Hospitals and Private Practice. Prompt cures. No injurious medicines. A perfect cure and scientific and honorable treatment guaranteed. Charges reasonable, and only one charge for advice and medicines. Honrs. 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 11 and 6 to 8.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

DBESS TRUNKS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, ENGLISH AND PACKING TRUNKS. LADIES' SATCHELS, GENTS TRAVELING BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, VALUES.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, WORK HARNESS, SADDLES, CARRIAGE ROBES, HORSE COVERS, WHIPS, &c.,

JAMES S. TOPHAW & CO. No. 425 SEVENTH STREET, Adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall.

TEUNKS COVERED AND TRUNKS and HABNESS REPAIRED promptly by first-class workmen.

IN PRICES IS NOW GOING ON AT THE GREAT CARPET

DRY GOODS HOUSE KNOWN AS THE ARCADE.

THE INDUCEMENTS NOW OPEN AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT TO CONSUMERS.

CARPETS AND DRY GOODS IS MORE THAN WONDERFUL.

THE EXTENT AND ATTRACTION OF GOODS AT THIS HOUSE SURPASSES ANY-THING IN WASHINGTON.

THE CHANCES WERE NEVER BETTER TO PROCURE REALLY HANDSOME CAR-PETS SO CHEAP AS BEFORE THE WAR.

WOLFORD&SHILBERG, 497 SEVENTH STREET.

Between D and E, southwest. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT TAXES. For the purpose of accommodating the general Branch Office at 206 4% street, Two Doors above Pennsylvania avenue, west side, near the offices of the District government. Having peculiar facilities in purchasing

DISTRICT BONDS, we are enabled to supply tax-payers with all classes of Bonds—receivable in payment of special taxes—at a liberal discount. Prompt attention given to the settlement of Assessment Bills.

Parties desiring to invest in District Securities will find it to their advantage to call. DICKSON & PATTERSON.

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, 605 15th street. Branch Office, No. 206 4 street, two Doors novi-lm above Penn. avenue.

> STOVES! FURNACES!

AND GRATES!!!

The largest and most complete assortment of PABLOR, COOKING AND CHAMBER STOVES are now offered at REDUCED PRICES at W. D. WYVILL'S. novil-im 492 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

ENTERPRISE: ENTERPRISE !! ENTERPRISE III

THE ONLY STEAM FACTORY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE IN THE DISTRICT. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

We respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that our extensive Factory is now in complete operation, and that we have secured the services of some of the best operatives from leading factories at the operatives from leading factories at the Morth. The entire establishment is under the immediate supervision of Mr. JAMES LUCI-GENFELTES, one of the most colebrated cabinet makers in the United States. We are now prepared to execute orders at the shortest notice, and will guarantee satisfaction as to workmanship and style. We invite our friends and the public generally to inspect the new enterprise, feeling confident that our efforts will meet with their hearty co-operation.

GREEN & WILLIAMS,

FURNITUEE EMPORIUM.

nov19-2w FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
Corner 7th and D sts. DANIEL C. FAREY.

Gravel Roofer. orders for REPAIRING, &c., promptly a tended to.

B STREET, between 10th and 11th streets, north west. CANABIES.—IMPORTED CANABY BIEDS, very fine singers, for sale at the bird store. Il 135 7th street, between L and M. novs-lm* S. RABTBEECHT.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COM-

CAPITAL AND SUBPLUS. \$256,814 26,

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE BUILDINGS. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. BENJ. H. NASH. President.
H. K. ELLISON, Vice President.
E. C. WHEREY. Secretary.
J. D. McINTIRE, Assistant Secretary.

MAURY & BROTHER, Agents,
No. 1420 F street.

GREAT WESTERN MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital nearly \$500,000.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID Office, 663 18th street, opposite Treasury Depart-Also, AGENT CONTINENTAL LIFE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.
oct9-2m R W. BATES, Agent

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN O. C.
CHARTERED BY CONGRESS 1937.
Capital and Surplus. \$275,000.
Office: Boom No. 1, over Bank of Washington.

Directors:

James Adams, President; Andrew Rethwell, Thos.
President; Andrew Rethwell, Thos.
P. Edward Clarke, T. B. Cross, jr., William E.
Howard, and James Bedfern, of Washington; Esan
Pickrell, Edward Shoemaker, George W. Cropley,
GGeorgetown; C. W. Howard, Secretary, jy30-5m W. B. JONES & CO., No. 511 7th street, opp. P. O. Department, Bepresent the following strong Fire Insurance

THE GERMAN AMERICAN, OF N. Y., Cach Capital, \$1,000,000. THE MERCHANTS, OF NEWARK, N.J., 1022-tr. Cash Assets, \$276,749.17. THE CORCORAN FIRE INSURANCE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. OF THE DISTRICT OF CO.

OFFICE No. 1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
(OVER MILBURN'S DEVE STORE.)

JOHN T. LENMAN, President.
A. H. HERR, Vice President.
J. T. DYEE, Secretary.
DIEXETORS: -Wm. Orme, H. Clay Stewart, Chas.
A. James, Jas. L. Barbour, Edward Droop, John T.
Lenman, Michael Green, John Bafley, A. H. Hegr.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

The business of this Company has for years been the largest of any similar institution in the world.

F. HEYER, GENERAL AGENY, may 23-17

603 and 603 7th are a THE TRADES. GIBSON BROTHERS.

Book and Job Printers.

1012 Pennsylvania Avenue, south side.

nov26-ly Fine Work a Specialty.

A WNINGS
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOTELS AND
PRIVATE BESIDENCES. TENTS FOR SALE OB RENT.

By J. C. HOGAN, Manufacturer, 713 MARKET SPACE,
Between 7th and 3th streets
Sole Agent for the only genuine MILDE
PROOF AWNING MATERIAL. augi-

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MANUFACTURED BY M. G. COPELAND,

643 LOUISIANA AVENUE. CAMP MEETING TENTS and FLAGS for said or rent. PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING. Those desiring to have their Plumbing and Gas-Fitting done in a neat and substantial manner, and on reasonable terms, should leave their orders at 113 Pennsylvanie avenue, Gapitol Hill. Work warranted. m2'-6m' WM. BOTHWELL.

J. E. TUETON, CARPENTER, BUILDER, CONTRACTOR.

Orders for House Carpentering, Jobbing, or Con-tractor's Work speedily attended to. Shop and Office, jan23-ly 12th street, below E st. northwest PLEMBING, GAS-PITTING AND SEWER

AGE promptly attended to, on reasonable terms by JAMES F. BRIEN, Practical Flumber, K. 609 Louistans avenue, near 5th street, north side. Besidence, 2399 26 street northeast. Specialty, TIM LINED PIPE always on band. articler LIVERY STABLES.

CONGRESS STABLES,
STH STREET, BETWEEN D AND E.
Horses and Buggies for Hire, and a fresh supply
of good Horses for sale every week,
oct2-ly*
BICHARD VANT, Proprietor.

J. B. OLCOTT & SON,
BOAEDING, LIVERY and SALE STABLES,
H street, between 15th and 14th sta northwest, roar
of the Epiphany Church Home.) Fine Carriages of
all kinds, Horses and Buggies, Phaetons, &c., for
fire. Special attention paid to the care of Boarding Horses.

dec18-17

A RLINGTON STABLES, -E. CRUIT, JR. G STREET, BETWEEN 17TH AND 15TH. Carriages by day or night, and for weddings or parties. A LLISON SAILOR, Jr.,
LIVERY AND HIRING STABLES.
ETYLISH CARRIAGES and COACHMEN.
dec20-ly 1325 E street northwest.

T. EDW. CLARE. T. S. CBOSS,JR T. EDW. CLARE & CO., LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c., Central Office, 526 Louisiana avenue. Wharf, Depet and Planing Mill, foot of 4th street east.

Branch To 1s-lith and B streets northwest, Virginia avenue and 9th street southeast.

jyll-ly NOTICE OF BEMOVAL. CABO begs leave to inform his custom

CARO begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his Bazaar to No. 505 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NUE, under the National Hotel, where he will get keep a fine stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Swiss and American make, JEWELBY and DIAMONDS, which he will sell at great bargains. Solid 14 karat Gold Watches, from \$20 upwards. Goods sold on monthly instalments. No trouble to show goods. Watches and Jeweiry neathy repaired. Remember the name and number. E. CARO 505 Pinnsylvania avenue, under, National Hotel. m25-tr

PEABODY'S, (No. 625 Louisiana Avenue.)
Is the only bouse in the city that makes a specialty GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING angio-om STSIGN OF BIG GUN.

ATLEE'S WHARF, FOOT OF STREETS, TO CONTRACTORS AND MERCHANTS.
Cargoes of STONE, COAL, HAY, LUMBER,
&c., discharged from vessels and stored or delivered
at the shortest notice and lowest rates.

ap22-ly

G. Y. ATLEE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT

OF COLUMBIA,

Holding a Special Term, November 25th, 1873.

In the case of Joseph Piatz, executor of GEORGE SCHNELL, deceased, the Executor aforessid has, with the approbation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia aforessid, appointed TUESDAY. December 23d, A. D. 1873. for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estade of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the crediters and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate; Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the Evening Star, previous to the said day. Test; nov?9.8w A. WEBSTER, Begister of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Special Term, letters testamentary on the personal estate of EDWIN W. FOBTENEY, late of Washington City, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of N. vember next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 18th day of November, 1873.

BOYE'S. 3.1. Executor.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters testamentary on the personal estate of GEOEGE STABLEY PARKER, late of Washington City, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of November next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 4th day of

NITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1873.
On the petition of AUGUST SEMMENDINGE 2.
of Fort Lee, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 21st day of February.
1860, for an improvement in Photographic Cameras;
It is crudered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 20th day of January next; that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 30th day of January next; and that said petition be heard on the 4th day of February next.
Any person may oppose this extension.

Any person may oppose this extension.

nov2:-s.st E. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner. I'ME NEW NATIONAL MARKET.

FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEATS of all kinds and of the best quality, furnished in the best style; also, GAME, POULTEY, PEUITS and VEGETABLES in their season can be procured at this market, margi-ly BOBT. HYATT, 414 lith st.

Ben Perley Poore, in his Boston correspondence, thus alludes to the above topic: Five and twenty years ago there were seldom over five-and twenty years ago there were seldom over five-and twenty Congressmen who brought their wives to Washington and kept them there during the session. Up to about that time the Senators and Representatives usually lived here in what they called "messes." From half a dozen to fifteen congenial spirits would take rooms at some boarding-house, with the understanding that no one else was to be admitted, and the party thus formed a family circle. In many of these "messes" no ladies were tolerated, while in others the chief attraction was the wife of some Senator or Representative, who was virtually the queen of the establishment. Was it to be wondered at that so many Congressmen used to pass the evenings in "fighting the tiger" at some of the comfortable gaming hells on the Avenue, or in carousals at the gorgeously fitted-up establishments near by? Washington City was then a very immoral city, and many a fine intellect failed to preserve the owner from temptation. TUNING AND REPAIRING, POLISHING and Varnishing PIANOS and all Musical Instruments receives the most faithful personal attention by G. L. WILD & BRO. WILD A BRO. WILD BLOOM AGENTS for the unsurpassed STIEFF'S PIANOS, dealers in Pianos and Husical Instruments generally. Planos for root. Sepis-ly serve the owner from temptation.

Now-a days matters have changed. There are to-day im Washington forty-five Senators out of seventy-two, and one hundred and six Representatives out of two hundred and thirty-five, who are accompanied by their wives: and these one hundred and fifty one wives os Congressmen exercise [a potent influence. Gambling drunkenness, and other vices which it is not necessary to name here, once so common among Senators and Representatives, are not now openly practised if

UOAS' PIANO AND MUSIC STORE,
1148 Seventh street morthwest.
Piance and Organs and Musical Instruments of every description on hand; sold on easy terms. Piance and Organs tuned and regulated. Georgetown orders left at Mr.
1913-tr

DB. MOTT'S FBENCH POWDERS certain cure
DB. MOTT'S FBENCH POWDERS certain cure
for all diseases of the organs and all urinary
complaints and blood and skin diseases and nervous
debility, caused by indiscretion in youth. Price,
33 per box For sale by WM B ENTWISLE.
Druggist, corner 12th street and Pennsylvania avenuc, Washington, D. C.

MRS. H. F. WRIGHT, the well-known Claurcoyani and Magnetic Physician, has taken
Rooms at 513 lith street, between E and F northwest, where she treats successfully diseases of an
Acute and Chronic nature without drugs. n22 lm

BB. HENRY WILSON,

M BS. H. J. FBENCH, OF PHILADELPHIA, the celebrated Beliable Clairvoyant Physician and Test Medium, has located at 1013 New York avenue. Office hours—10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Engage ments can be made for evenings.

How to Cook a Beepsteak.—A beefsteak is always best broiled, but the following method is recommended when broiling is not convenient: The frying pan being wiped dry, place it upon the stove to become hot. In the meantime pepper and salt the steak, then lay it on the hot, dry pan and instantly cover as tightly as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half-minute turn the steak, but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly dun lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want much gravy add a tablespoonful of strong coffee. This makes the most delicious, delicately-broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining all the heaithy, beely flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to mutton chops or ham, only they require cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made by adding a little cream, thickened by a punch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partially cool, stir the yolk of an egg well beaten.

Watering House-Plants.—The English EMALE DISKASES of all kinds treated. De seribe case and enclose \$8; advice and medicine will be sent. Address Mrs. Dr. THOM PEOM No. 646 North 18th street, Philadelphia. [2825-19] WATERING HOUSE-PLANTS.—The English Garden is inclined to dispute the rule that water should be given in moderately small quantities, and supplied frequently. If the causes of failure where plants are cultivated in windows are minutely investigated, the dribbling system of watering would be found to be the BUY FOR CASH,

dows are minutely investigated, the dribbling system of watering would be found to be the principal cause. A plant ought not to be watered until it is in a fit condition to receive a liberal supply of that element, having previously secured a good drainage, in order that all superabundant water may be quickly carried off. Those who are constantly dribbling a moderately small quantity of water upon their plants will not have them in a flourishing condition for any, length of time. This must be obvious to all, for it is quite evident that the moderately small quantity of water frequently given would keep the surface of the soil moist, while at the same time, from the effects of good drainage, which is essential to the well-being of all plants in an artificial state, all the lower roots would perish for want of water, and the plant would become sickly and eventually die.

OLD AND PRACTICAL MANUFACTORY OF

DEGOV DUCK FOR DINNER.—A certain mem-ber of the cloth in this city was rather delighted than otherwise, Thanksgiving morning, to see the expressman drop a barrel, which he imag-ined plethoric with certain expected Thanks-giving delicacies. About an hour later the fam-ily domestic entered the parson's study with a duck in her hand, and exclaimed: "Shure, Mister——, we'll have plinty ov ducks now, I'm thinkin', for there's a barrel fulloy'em out REPAIRING GREAT REVOLUTION

The minister saw with dismay that the girl had a wooden "decoy" duck, used by sportsmen to inveigle the real article. He went to the barrel and finding it packed full of decoys, suppresed he was the victim of some practical pagan, till he examined the address and saw it was the name of a well-known and successful sportsman whose decoys were just returning from Sandy Creek.—Oswego Palladium. ** A thing of beauty is a jaw forever," as a gentleman said of his handsome, scolding wife.

PROFIT BY PAST EXPERIENCE, AND VISIT

GREAT METROPOLITAN DOLLAR STORE AND MAKE YOUR PURCHASES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

SILVERBERG'S

DECOY DUCK FOR DINNER .- A certain mem-

The minister saw with dismay

BEFORE THE USUAL RUSH COMES.

Now is the time when you will find an unbroken assortment, and you will be sure to get suited; and, what is better than all, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY. You will find a 25 and 50 cent TOY DEPARTMENT,

FANCY ARTICLE DEPARTMENT. An unsurpassed DOLLAR DEPARTMENT, A department for the sale of fine TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

A 25 and 50 cent

And the Basement is packed with ROCKING HORSES, DOLL CARRIAGES, WAG-ONS, SLEDS, SHOO-FLY HORSES, ROCK. ERS, WHEELBARROWS, CARTS, &c., Ranging in price from 50 cents up to \$12.

> COME NOW. B. SILVERBERG,

METROPOLITAN DOLLAR STORE, 312 SEVENTE STREET, NEAR PENNSLVANIA AVENUE. AT HEILBRUN'S,

CLOSING OUT SALE OF 260,000 WORTH OF GENT'S FINE STITCHED BOOTS.

no29-lm* "SLIPPERS MADE TO ORDER." NEW AND FASHIONABLE

B. B.—These goods have lately been bought for cash, and will be sold very low. nov5-Im* EXAMINE THE GOLD SPECTACLE.

402 7TH STREET N. W.

LADIES NOBBY BUTTON GAITERS. WHITE, RED AND BLUE SLIPPERS. BUBBERS AND ARCTICS.

413 7th Street, between D and E.

F. J. HILBERGER, Condon & Co.)

OTTIERS, ART AND RAY TAILOR.

Estropolitan Hotel, late Brown b.)

187 So. 168 Fear's eve., Washington